

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 876.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.
In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.
Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlesq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rublammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbor. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE, Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes, Sheriff's Bonds, Constable's blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co. HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, HARD-WARE, QUEENS, GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are

BOULTING CLOTHS,

KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,

And the best country made

SYTHES and SICKLES.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Glass,

Tin and

Queen's

WARES.

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c. A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of

Bar and Pig Lead,

Shot,

Cotton,

Iron, of a superior quality,

Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and processioning lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Gist's first survey, including a survey made for John Sovers and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,

BENJN. ELY.

16th June, 1803.

3w*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY the 25th of May, last, a negro man by the name of ARTHUR, of a middle size; he is a handsome

well made, sensible smart fellow, very ready to give a good account of himself—he is about five feet nine inches high, about 150lb. weight; he is some brighter than a cole black; he was raised a farmer and waggoner, & is about 27 years old; his great toe is much longer than his small ones, which will show by his track—he has thin places of hair on his head, I think on the right side. Captain Peter Poindexter, eight miles from Lexington, in Jefferson county, owns his wife, and expect he will use in that neighbourhood.—Any person who will deliver him to me, in Fayette county, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP WEBBER.

June 10th, 1803.

*3w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Elpinasse's Nisi Prius,

Blackston's Commentaries,

Kaime's Equity,

Fonblanque's ditto,

Washington's Reports,

Cowper's ditto,

Brown's ditto,

Salkeld's ditto,

Richardson's Practice,

Powell on Contracts,

Shepherd's Touchstone,

Perrin's Grammar,

Boyer's ditto,

Harrison's ditto,

Ferguson's Lectures,

Volney's ditto,

Luncan's Logic,

Morse's Geography,

Guthrie's Grammar,

Kaime's Elements of Criticism,

Selectæ e Veteri,

Sallust,

Columbian Orator,

American preceptor,

Æsop's Fables,

Dilworth's Spelling Book,

Webster's ditto,

Columbian ditto.

Quarto Bibles,

Testaments,

Baltimore Selection of Hymns,

Newton's Hymns,

Dialogues of Devils,

Confession of Faith,

Davidson's Exercises,

Davis's Sermons,

Episcopal Prayer Book,

Free Enquiry into the origin of

Sin,

Brown's Oracle,

Presbyterian confession of faith,

Milton's Works,

Offian's Poems,

Volney's Ruins,

Warville's Travels,

Sandford & Merton,

Charlotte Temple.

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, April 25, 1803.



PUBLIC SALES.

ON the second Monday in next month, (July) being court day, I shall proceed to sell, without reserve, in the court-house yard in Lexington, for Mr. Rector, upwards of

3000 ACRES OF MILITARY

LANDS,

Of an excellent quality, which are situated North of the Ohio river.

As these Lands were sold in conformity with the laws and constitution of the state of Ohio, for the first and only taxes due thereon, and without any possibility of redemption, there cannot (reasonably) be any doubt of the legality of the titles.—Also

Two small Tracts of PATENTED

KENTUCKY LANDS,

Of a good quality and unquestionable titles. For further particulars, I must refer to Mr. Rector himself, or to JAMES H. STEWART, in Lexington.

RICHARD DOWNTON,

Auctioneer.

Monday,

20th June, 1803.

The purchasers for any of the above mentioned lands, will be allowed a credit for a part of the purchase money, the rest, or other part, must be paid on the day of sale, or within a few days afterwards, for which good property will be taken in payment.

R. D.

FOR SALE,

A PART, or the whole of that valuable tract of

MILITARY LAND,

Lying three or four miles above the mouth of Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in M'Cool's bottom.—Those who wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payments will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

LONDON, April 23.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN MACNAMARA.

OLD BAILY, APRIL 22.

This morning Captain Macnamara was removed from Blake's Hotel, in order to take his trial at the Old Baily Sessions. He went in his brother's coach, which on account of the weak state of his body, drove very slowly to Mr. Kirby's house. At one o'clock the captain appeared in court, attended by a medical gentleman, and a great number of respectable friends; and being unable to stand, a chair was provided for him at the bar. The clerk of Arraigns read over the charge, which was founded on the Coroner's inquest, of manslaughter; and in which the Captain was charged with firing off a pistol, loaded with ball, which caused the death of Colonel Robert Montgomery.

To this charge the Captain pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Knapp opened the case for the prosecution, and after stating the law for manslaughter, he entered into the circumstances of the provocation in Hyde-Park, and dwelt particularly on the use made by C. Macnamara of the word arrogance. In Piccadilly something further passed, in which other persons were concerned, whose names he would not mention, as they were not now the objects of accusation. He next stated the progress and effect of the duel, and concluded by saying that the prosecutor had no wish as to the event of the trial, but to acquit himself of the duty to his deceased relative and to the public. If, in consequence of this prosecution, a stop or check should be put to such fatal transactions, this prosecution would be attended with the best effects that had resulted from any trial that had taken place before a jury of the country.

The evidence given by the witnesses, Messrs. Sloane, C. Smith, esq. Thomas Letch, a servant, D. Ferrer, a post boy, and Mr. James Harding, differed in nothing materially from what we have already stated to have been advanced on the Coroner's inquest.

Captain Macnamara being called upon for his defence, requested the indulgence of the court, in a very low tone of voice, while he read from a paper what he had to offer in his defence, which was instantly complied with. The captain then proceeded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

"I appear before you with the consolation that my character has already been delivered by the verdict of a grand jury, from the shocking imputation of murder; and that although the evidence against me was laid before them, without any explanation or evidence of the sensations which brought me into my present unhappy situation, they made their own impression; and a charge of criminal homicide was not found against me. I was delivered at once from the whole effect of the indictment. I therefore now stand before you upon the inquisition only, taken before the coroner, upon the view of the body, under circumstances extremely affecting to the minds of those who were to deliberate on the transaction, and without the opportunity, which the benignity of the law affords me, at this moment, of repelling the inference of even sudden resentment against the deceased, which is the foundation of this inquest of manslaughter.

"The origin of the difference, as you see in the evidence, was insignificant. The heat of two persons, each defending an animal under his protection, was natural, and could not have led to any serious consequences. It was not the deceased's defending his own dog, or his threatening to destroy mine, that led to the fatal catastrophe; it was the defiance which most unhappily accompanied what was said; words receive their interpretation from the avowed intention of the speaker. The offence was forced upon me by the declaration that he invited me to be offended, and challenged me to vindicate the offence by calling upon him for satisfaction.

"If you are offended with what has passed, you know where to find me. These words unfortunately repeated and reiterated, have over and over been considered by criminal courts of justice as sufficient to support an indictment for a challenge. These judgments of courts are founded upon the universal understandings and feelings of mankind, and common candour must admit that an officer, however desirous to avoid a quarrel, cannot refuse to understand what even the grave judges of the law, must interpret as a provocation and defiance. I declare, therefore, most solemnly against the deceased; that nothing induced but necessity could have led me to expose my own life in such imminent peril, under the impulse of passion from so inadequate

a cause as the evidence before you exhibits, which separated from the defiance which was the fatal source of mischief, and I could well have overlooked that too, if the world, in its present state, could have overlooked it also. I went into the field, therefore, with no determination or desire to take the life of my opponent, or to expose my own. I went there in hopes of receiving some soothing satisfaction for what would otherwise have exposed me in the general feelings and opinions of the world. The deceased was a man of popular manners, as I have heard, and of a very genteel acquaintance.—I, on the other hand, was in a manner a stranger in this great town, having been devoted from my infancy to the duties of my profession in distant seas. If under these circumstances, the words which the deceased intended to be offensive, and which he repeatedly invited to be resented, had been passed by, and submitted to, they would have passed from mouth to mouth, have been exaggerated at every repetition, and my honor must have been a loss.

"Gentlemen, I am a captain in the British navy. My character you can only hear from others; but to maintain my character in that station, I must be respected. When called upon to lead into other honorable danger, I must not be supposed to be a man who had fought safely by submitting to what custom has taught others to consider as a disgrace. I am not presuming to urge anything against the laws of God, or of this land. I know that in the eye of religion and reason, obedience to the law, though against the general feelings of the world, is the first duty, and ought to be the rule of action. But in putting a construction upon motives, so as to ascertain the quality of actions, you will make allowances for my situation. It is impossible to define in terms the proper feelings of a gentleman; but their existence have supported this happy country many ages, and the might perish if they were lost.

"Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer; I will bring before you many honorable persons who will speak what they know of me in my profession, and in private life; which will the better enable you to judge whether what I have offered in my defence may fairly be received by you as truth. Gentlemen, I submit myself entirely to your judgment. I hope to obtain my liberty through your verdict; and to employ it with honor in the defence of the liberties of my country."

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Garrow, as counsel for Capt. Macnamara, then proceeded to call the witnesses on his behalf.

Lieutenant Hinde, of the first life guards, was examined with a view to state the particulars of the deceased Colonel and Captain Macnamara; but this gentleman not being present at the commencement, his evidence was dispensed with.

Lord Hood was then called to speak to the general character of the Captain. His lordship stated, that he had known Capt. Macnamara for eight years, and had the good fortune to promote him in the year 1794, when serving under his command. He had never heard anything to contradict the opinion which he had formed of his good temper, moderation and gentleman like conduct on all occasions. His lordship was proceeding to describe his great merits as an officer, but was interrupted by the learned judge.

Admiral Lord Nelson had known Capt. Macnamara for upwards of nine years. He knew him to be a brave and distinguished officer.—Much as he respected his professional merits, he could speak with equal confidence as to his private character. He was a cheerful, lively, inoffensive man, and that he would not submit to insult from any one, yet he believed him to be the last man that would give offence. He had been intimately acquainted with him from the long time they had served together; and said his lordship, as I stand now before God and my country, I believe him incapable of insulting man, woman or child.

Admiral Lord Hotham had known Capt. Macnamara since 1794.—While his lordship commanded in the Mediterranean, the Captain served under him; and as far as he had seen, and he had many opportunities of witnessing his conduct, he was an excellent officer, of social manners, inoffensive, conciliatory and in fact, every thing he could wish to find in company.

Lord Minto, (formerly commissioner at Toulon, and afterwards viceroy of Corsica,) had been acquainted with Captain Macnamara since 1790. He stated him to be a good officer, in his public character; and as a companion, lively, cheerful and good humored, never inclined to quarrel, but on the contrary, studious to avoid quarrels.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker gave similar testimony. Capt. Macnamara, he said, joined the fleet in 1790. He conceived him as incapable of receiving an insult, and at the same time never showing a disposition to quarrel, conducting himself as an honorable and respectable man, and a brave and excellent officer.

Sir Thomas Troubridge was acquainted with the Captain for eight years, and described his character in the same terms as those used by former noble persons.

General Churchill, Capt. George Martin of the royal navy, Mr. M. Phillips, Captains Towry, Liddiard, Waller, Graham, Moore, Fellows, Mr. C. Wright, and Dr. Boyne, also spoke in the highest terms of the character and disposition of Capt. Macnamara.

After a short charge from Mr. Justice Heath, the jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and on their return pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Captain Macnamara immediately bowed in the most respectful manner to the court and jury, and leaning on the arms of two friends, was assisted from the bar. He conducted himself with much firmness throughout the trial, and continually received the attention of many honorable friends who surrounded him in the Bail Dock. He appeared extremely pale when first placed at the bar, but before the trial was concluded, he recovered a considerable deal of his natural colour. He is very handsome, and rather above the middle size. He wore his hair cropped, without powder, and had on a dark brown great coat. When he left the court, he retired to the house of Mr. Kirby, where he waited a short time, until his brother's carriage came to convey him home.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Order of the day of 3d Floreal.

The brigands have been again in the north; they direct their force against Fort Dauphin; but two powerful attacks have only added to their defeats, and to the glory of our brave soldiers.

On the 13 Germinal (April) assisted by secret intelligence from within, they presented themselves to the number of 1400. Aided by some traitors, a large party of them was introduced into the very heart of the place, while the main body, *en masse*, thundered and pressed upon all sides. The critical moment served but to redouble the energy of the garrison. The promptness and vigor of the able dispositions of Gen. Vagiere, and the bravery of the grenadiers of the 10th demi-brigade, have rendered ineffectual their plots and their efforts. After an obstinate engagement of two hours, they were driven from the town and its environs, leaving above 30 dead, and bearing away a considerable number of wounded. The traitors within have been discovered and confined.

On the 18th of the same month the brigands, organized in regular militia form, and with generals at their head, made on Fort Dauphin another attempt. Their attack commenced at 5 in the morning; at 7 they were defeated on all points in complete route; above forty dead, a great number of whom were officers, have been found round the place, and the rebels were busily employed during great part of the engagement in carrying off their wounded.

Le Port de Paix has also been attacked on the 22d Germinal (April) in the afternoon. The enemy unmasked of a sudden, a great number of batteries, which played upon the forts Laveau and Pageot. At the approach of night the affair became more general and more furious, and at 11 o'clock an assault was made on all the forts. The brigands were provided with large and long ladders of 20 steps. The extreme superiority of their numbers rendered it impossible to prevent their applying some of them; and by these means they succeeded in scaling the grand fort, and established themselves for some time at the foot of the block-house; but they were driven from thence after having lost a great many men. The forts Laveau and Pageot, were so well protected by the fire of the artillery, from the grand and little forts and the stationary Corvette, that the enemy could not avail themselves on those two points of the scaling ladders they had brought.

The brigands have left 75 dead about our posts; many others they carried off. The number of their wounded must have been very considerable—we had but one man killed and two wounded.

General Freffinet, informed, that the brigands had reassembled in their neighbouring positions on the plain of Cul de Sac, with a design of making an incursion, gave orders to prevent by attacking them. In consequence, gen. Lavellette having prepared a column composed of detachments from the 5th light troops, the 89th line, and of the 30 national dragoons from Port-au-Prince, arrived at 5 in the morning in presence of the brigands. He successively attacked and carried three strong positions where the enemy were entrenched. The result of this operation is a standard taken, above 30 of the brigands lie upon the spot, and the remainder of their hordes entirely dispersed; we had 12 wounded.

Le general de brigade, chief de l'etat major general.

(Signed) THOUVENOT.

A true copy. L'adjud-command, sous chef de l'etat major general. BOYE.

Copy of a letter from the general in chief to Clausel, general of division.

Port-au-Prince, le 12 Floreal (May). I have the honor to inform you, general, that the first consul, feeling the greatest solicitude for the army of St. Domingo, and desirous of terminating this fatal war without loss of time, not content with the daily reinforcements we receive, sends at this moment from the ports of France an army of 20,000 men, to which shall succeed another of the same force as early as necessary. Should not the brigands be, as is expected, totally annihilated by the first army. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

A true copy. Le chef l'etat major de la division du Nord.

J. A. MAILLARD.

Extract of a letter from Port-de-France, Isle of Martinique, dated 11th Floreal, written by an aide-de-camp of admiral Vileart Joyeuse, captain general of Martinique, to commandant Toussaint.

Le Pappillon has this instant arrived, bringing accounts of the continuation of peace in Europe, and departs this night to bear the information to your island.

We have been at work here for some days, to put ourselves in a state of defence; but it is happy for our colony, and still more for yours, that this measure becomes unnecessary.

Capt. Gould, who arrived at Wilmington on the 15th inst. in 14 days from Guadaloupe, informs—that serious disturbances have taken place among the white inhabitants of that town—that the general second in command, and several gentlemen of distinction have been apprehended by order of General Le Croix, and sent to France in a national ship of 74 guns, to be tried for conspiracy.

Peace to be continued.

A gentleman of intelligence & veracity in St. Domingo, writes to his friend in this city under date of the 11th of May, that a vessel from the French government had just arrived at Martinique and St. Domingo, with assurances from the first consul to the officers of the colonial governments, that peace will certainly be continued in Europe. This letter was received by the brig Lilly, arrived at Wilmington from St. Domingo.

BERMUDA, May 21.

"By a vessel just from the Caicos, we have certain accounts from Cape Francois, that all the French troops have evacuated that town and gone to Port-au-Prince, where a large detachment of troops in transports had lately arrived from France. The Negroes were within one mile of the town when the evacuation took place. They have a method of communication with the different tribes by means of fires and making smoke on the hills, either for victory or defeat, &c. as well as all around the coast of the island.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Captain Waterman, of the ship fortitude, informs, that on the day of his departure from Lisbon, a packet arrived there from London with intelligence to the 25th April. The mail was not opened before he sailed; but in a conversation with one of the passengers, he learnt that the prospect of peace was brightening.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of 4th May, writes as follows:—

"A new proclamation has been issued by the governor, putting the inhabitants under war regulations and restrictions. The new governor General Trigge, is arrived; but whether he will take the command or not, is uncertain: some say the Duke of Kent will remain, and General Trigge go to Malta. If this should be the case, no doubt remains but that the Duke will be sent off by the soldiery per force. His discipline is severe, and he is a friend to the inhabitants: these, alone, would be sufficient motives for rendering any governor odious in the eyes of the military. A day or two ago there was a hot press in our bay for seamen, from all the English merchantmen, by the frigates Amazon, which is waiting to carry the Duke of Kent to England. He will stop at Lisbon to visit his brother.

"The English and Spanish merchants residing in Spain are alarmed at the prospect of a speedy war. The Spanish court has taken off the quarantine imposed upon American vessels, provided a Spanish consular certificate be attached to their bills of health.

"On the 28th ult. arrived ship Trent from Baltimore. No paper has been issued from the printing office here for five weeks. Our letters just received by this day's mail, contain the opinion of the merchants in the different ports of France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal; they are uniformly in one sentiment—*'That war is inevitable.'*"

June 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the suit of Mr. Monroe, to his friend in this city, dated Paris April 16th, 1803.

"Mr. Monroe was presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 14th, by whom he was received with every tear.

mark of attention. He assured him that he was authorized by the First Consul to declare that he heard of his arrival with much satisfaction. Mr. M. will not be presented to the First Consul until ten days hence, that being the time appointed for presenting the foreign ministers.

"General Bernadotte left Paris on the 13th to embark for the United States, where he is to reside as Minister from his Government. It is the general opinion that War is at no great distance. Orders were issued two days ago to prevent the sailing of all French vessels."

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at Havre-de-Grace, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 22.

"A proposition has been lately made by Government to the Legislative Body to raise 120,000 Conscripts, 60,000 of which are laid to complete the peace establishment, and 60,000 to form a corps de reserve. The proposal originates with Bonaparte, and will therefore be complied with.

"Maritime preparations are carrying on with activity, and every thing wears an hostile appearance.

"It would be prudent on the part of our merchants to be circumspect in their operations, as there is no knowing what treatment we may eventually receive from this government, which seems to be not well disposed towards us. Commercial affairs experience much embarrassment from the state of uncertainty with which it has to contend."

HARRISBURGH, P. June 5.

COMMUNICATED.

ESTHER M'DOWELL.

From respectable information, we are authorized to at last relieve the anxiety of the public, respecting the fate of the unhappy Miss Esther M'Dowell, the amiable young lady whose property had been so lately wrenched from her by that arch villain Benjamin Connet; she, whose jewels were pulled from her ears, stripped and left as naked as the was born; whose flesh was lacerated, as a butcher would a lamb, and whose sweet mouth was gagged in the bargain; and afterwards found almost famished, by the hospitable inhabitants of Lycoming, and there treated with every respect and attention by the worthy and Rev. Mr. Grier and his neighbors; she, whose lamentable tale has caused the bowels of compassion to yearn and ache with pity, and whose heart-rending misfortune has been described in every paper in the Union, and caused many a fiercer at the lenity of our laws for not being sufficient to punish the infamous ingrate and perpetrator;—yes, the self same Miss ESTHER, a short time previous to the dreadful night in which she suffered, was working but a few miles from the fatal scene, as a *Journeyman Taylor*! habited in man's apparel! It is said, a person with whom she had exchanged a pair of shoes was the first that discovered the impostor.—Her doleful situation had interested the first families in her favor, who assert she was well accomplished, and much esteemed.—But the scene has changed—Alas! poor Het!

The gentlemen who have seen the rascal that committed the above robbery, with the two horses, in Huntingdon, enquiring the way to Tuscarora; and afterwards crossing the Delaware river at Trenton; and then again the Hudson—as well as all others, will please to continue their exertions and give all the information they can, so that he may be brought to condign punishment.

BOSTON, May 30.

The Monitor, advertising to the convention settled by the British and Batavian troops at the Cape, contents itself with the following brief apostrophe:—"CAPITULATION In the time of Peace!!!"

In answer to this pithy exclamation, it may be said—

In time of Peace France annexed Avignon to its own Territories!

In time of Peace France compelled Ehrenbrieststein to capitulate.

In time of Peace France first invaded Switzerland!

In time of Peace France again invaded that unoffending country!

In time of Peace the King of Sardinia, was obliged to give up Piedmont!

In time of Peace France obliged the Grand Duke of Tuscany to leave his country!

In time of Peace Bonaparte surprised Malta and conquered Egypt!

In time of Peace France was forced to relinquish Louisiana!

In time of Peace France took possession of Parma and Placenza!

In time of Peace the island of Elba, was ceded to France!

In time of Peace Holland and Switzerland were occupied by French troops!

In time of Peace Genoa, Venice and Savoy were attacked, conquered, and plundered!

Many other events of the same kind might be noticed among the hostile operations of France, in time of Peace, but these will suffice at present, as an answer to the emphatic apostrophe of that chronicler of historic truth, the Monitor.

Len. Pap.

From the National Intelligencer.

ELECTIONS.

In the last Congress Rhode Island had one republican, and one federal member; in the ensuing, she has two republican members.

Massachusetts had in the last Congress six republican, and eight federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have seven republican, and ten federal members.

New-Hampshire had in the last Congress four federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have five federal members.

Connecticut had in the last Congress seven federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have seven federal members.

New-York had in the last Congress seven republican, and three federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have twelve republican, and five federal members.

Pennsylvania had in the last Congress ten republican, and three federal members; in the ensuing Congress she will have eighteen republican members.

Vermont had in the last Congress one republican, and one federal member; in the ensuing Congress she will have two republican, and one federal member.

Delaware had in the last Congress one federal member; she will have in the ensuing Congress one republican member.

Virginia had in the last Congress eighteen republican, and one federal member; she will have in the next Congress eighteen republican, and four federal members.

South-Carolina had in the last Congress three republican, and three federal members; she will have in the ensuing Congress seven republican, & two federal members.

Georgia had in the last Congress two republican members; she will have in the ensuing Congress four republican members.

These are all the states in which elections have been held. Let these results be exhibited in a table, and the whole will stand thus:

	Last Con.		Next Con.	
	Rep.	Fed.	Rep.	Fed.
Rhode-Island,	1	1	2	0
Massachusetts,	6	8	7	10
New-Hampshire,	0	4	0	5
Connecticut,	0	7	0	7
New-York,	7	8	12	5
Pennsylvania,	10	3	18	0
Vermont,	1	1	2	1
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
Virginia,	18	1	18	4
South-Carolina,	3	3	7	2
Georgia,	2	0	4	0
	48	32	71	34

FRANKFORT, June 20.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"New-Orleans, 19th May 1803.

"The present is to inform you of the arrival of a courier from the United States, the object of which was to bring dispatches containing orders from the king of Spain, to open the port of New-Orleans on the same footing as formerly, and agreeable to the treaty with the United States. The port was on the 17th inst. declared to be open, and our Consul tells me it is to remain so until another place shall be agreed on by the United States and the king of Spain.

"It is not expected that there will be any French troops here this summer, there are a few French officers, but no other troops."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, 7th June 1803.

"Our prospects of obtaining a legislature seem to brighten—I have little doubt of the measure being carried.

"I shall have news to communicate in a week or two—The Governor is holding a great council with the Indians at Fort Wayne. I expect he will return next week, when you shall be acquainted with the result."

TAKEN up by Griffin Pond Garrard county, Back creek, a SORREL MARE, mixed with white hairs, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a small blaze in her face, some saddle spots, a large scar on the off side, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable; appraised to £10, April 23, 1803.

A true copy.

* EDM. TERRILL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Michael Litton, on Hinkston, near Fearn's mill, Bourbon county, a very old BAY MARE, the left eye blind, some white in her face, right hind foot white, fourteen hands high; appraised to 10 dollars.

ALSO a BAY HORSE, five or six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, some white hairs in his mane; appraised to £21.

ALSO a SORREL HORSE COLT, one year old, blaze face, right hind foot white; appraised to 15 dollars.

The above strays posted before me agreeably to law.

SAMUEL DONNELL.

June 23d, 1803.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandize. tf

BLUE AND RED DYEING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,

AND

BLUE DYEING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, and will dye cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any dye in North America—the deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the above colours will please to wash them which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, June 7th, 1803. tf

BLUE DYEING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYEING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dyes in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

POSTED by me, Saml. M'Millin, a justice of the peace for Harrison county, and in my possession, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years old, fifteen hands high, no brands, has a blaze in her face; appraised to £12.

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.

May 7th, 1803. *

TAKEN up by Benjamin Martin, one

BAY HORSE,

Four years old, 14 hands high, a small star, no brands perceivable; appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.

Jessamine county, 30th April. *

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON

HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,

Brown, }

Blue, }

Mixed, }

White, }

Blue, }

Drab, }

Counterpanes,

Furniture Dimity,

Fancycord,

Extra Silk Gloves,

3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,

Corking do.

Apron Check,

Girth Webb,

Beaver Gloves,

Post Paper,

Silk Binding,

Fringe,

Cotton Socks and Stockings,

Ink Powder,

Sewing Silk,

Coat Moles,

Nuns' Thread,

Clouts and Tacks,

Fish Hooks,

Thimbles,

Awl Blades,

Handlaw Files,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Smelling Bottles,

Knitting Pins,

Gun Flints,

Tumblers,

Salt Cellars,

Large White Plates,

Blue and Green do.

Cups and Saucers,

Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,

Wine Glasses,

Card of elegant Pen Knives,

Ladies' Elastic Garters,

Satin Shoes,

An elegant assortment of Neck-lace,

A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD,

GLASS,

QUEENS' & } Wares.

CHINA

IRON MONGERY,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT

PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
LEXINGTON, JUNE 28.
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE Infantry and Rifle Companies are to dine at Mr. MAXWELL'S Spring on Monday the 4th of July. Citizens disposed to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence are invited to unite themselves with those companies on that occasion.

The CHARACTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, commenced in the sixth number of the MEDLEY, is the production of ALLAN B. MAGRUDER, Esq. of this town. It was first published in the Kentucky Gazette, on the 29th May, 1800, from which it was re-published in most of the republican papers in the United States. We have lately seen it in a mutilated form in several of the American papers, as taken from a London publication. Wood in his history of the administration of John Adams, has introduced it as the production of a gentleman of New-York. It has been universally admired, and justice demands that the real author should be known.

In our paper of the 3d May, was published a letter from William Littell Esq. of Mount Sterling, addressed to William Coleman Esq. editor of the New-York Herald. That paper of the 1st inst. contains the letter with the following

REPLY.

The above letter was perceived some time ago in the Kentucky Gazette, and was passed over with the silent disregard to very weak a production merits, but finding it re-published in the Citizen and some other democratic papers, we have concluded to give it a place here. We shall merely observe in answer, that this gentleman's notions in politics and ethics, seem to be equally entitled to respect for their precision.

Some persons who have hoped for better things, might possibly be alarmed at observing the assertion, of this writer, that in Kentucky, "Federalism is of all political sins deemed the most mortal, and the charge of it once proved on the most popular man in the state, would as effectually terminate his political respectability, as a conviction of sheep-stealing would ruin his moral character." But when we observe this same man charging upon us downright lies, and then, directly afterwards, admitting that he has no reason to believe us the author of the falsehoods; when we find him, declaring that he "does not think it probable that he shall publish his letter," "communicating facts," and in the next paragraph but one, confessing "that he does not suppose we would suppress correct information if offered;" when, I say, we perceive the poor man indulging himself in this style of writing, it affords us so satisfactory a criterion of his manner of thinking and expressing himself, that we need go no further to determine what degree of credit is due to his "undisguised statement," as he calls it; and with this single remark we wish the gentleman a good night.

Colonel John Taylor of Caroline, has been unanimously elected to the seat in the Senate of the United States, vacated by the lamentable death of Gen. St. T. Mason, of Virginia. Mr. Taylor formerly held a seat in Congress, and was distinguished for his financial capacity and pure republican principles.

DIED—on the 6th May, at his seat, (Belville) near Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, capt. Edward Butler, of the 2d regiment of Infantry in the army of the United States.

His services as a soldier and an officer during the revolutionary war, when very young, and throughout our arduous struggle for liberty, justly entitled him to the highest applause of his country, and the love and admiration of all who were associated with him in arms. He was brave, humane and generous. At the close of the American war, he retired to the peaceful enjoyments of a domestic life, and in the interim he discovered to his friends, his neighbors and the world, his worth and strength of mind, in many important, and useful improvements. His example of industry, procured him many social and real friends—a handsome competency, and all the real happiness attached to private life; but he was not allowed to remain long in the life of rural tranquility; for scarcely had the favours of the western wilds, commenced hostilities upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontier, when he was again called upon to draw his sword in his country's cause. He obeyed—and in 1791 he joined the army under the command of Gen. St. Clair, with the rank of captain, and during that whole campaign he was distinguished for his zeal, skill and bravery, especially in the action of the fatal 4th of November, when the army was defeated, with the loss of about 700 men killed upon the spot; among whom was his brother, the ever to be regretted major general Richard Butler. In the same engagement, his other brother, Major Thomas Butler, (now the oldest colonel in the army of the United States) was dangerously

wounded, and left on the field of battle, a prey to the enemy, when the shattered part of the army retreated; here the captain regardless of danger, remained in the rear, amidst the constant firing and yells of a surrounding and barbarous foe—and carried away from the horrid scene of slaughter, his crippled brother, who in despair, frequently urged to be left to the fate of death, which he believed would be inevitable even if he reached the garrison—that the captain might be useful in his family—and to him he could not; but intuitive bravery, inspired by more than brotherly love, still had a just claim to the confidence of the captain. He perseveringly encountered every danger, difficulty and hardship, and arrived several days afterwards at Fort Washington with his wounded brother, almost famished.

In the course of his military career, he was ever considered an excellent and an intelligent officer, the friend and patron of the young and inexperienced; the agreeable enlightened, and charming companion of his equals; and so well qualified for military decision, that great deference was always paid to his opinions, by the superior grades of officers, especially by the late commander in chief who honored him with the highest and most important offices in the General Staff of the army, as well as with his most perfect confidence; to all of which he was entitled in a pre-eminent degree.

In fine, his genuine wit, social disposition, hospitality, good sense and plain manners, ever endeared him to all who really knew him. As an affectionate husband, tender parent and obliging neighbour, he is as truly lamented in death, as he was really admired while living; and has left an amiable and disconsolate wife and four charming children, to bewail the decree by which they are separated from him.

The glory and predicted fall and ruin of Babylon.

Babylon, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, within the limits of the present Turkish empire, and at no great distance from the city of Bagdad, has afforded a most illustrious instance, as well of the truth of scripture prophecy, as of the perishing nature of all worldly grandeur.—This city was founded by Nimrod, a grandson of Ham, who was one of the sons of Noah. He was a mighty hunter, and after rendering himself popular by his stratagem and prowess in destroying wild beasts of prey, he subdued the tribes of men and bowed their necks beneath his regal sceptre. The sacred historian remarks, that the beginning of his kingdom was Babel. Babylon, begun by Nimrod where old Babel stood, was enlarged, enriched and embellished by his successors, till, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, its splendor surpassed description. It was four square, and sixty miles in circumference. Its walls were eighty seven feet thick, and three hundred and fifty feet high. Its gates were of brass; its gardens supported in the air at the height of between three and four hundred feet; planted with Orange and other fruit trees, and decorated with every flower, shrub and vegetable that could charm the senses, were an astonishing specimen of the art and power of man. That city was the cradle, or the birth place of learning and the sciences. In the observatories, on the summits of its lofty towers, astronomy was studied some centuries before the time of Abraham.—The wealth of the East, wrung from its owners by extortions and conquests, was poured into this reservoir: thither were conveyed the golden vessels of Solomon's temple, and all the riches of Jerusalem and Tyre.

While Babylon was at the height of her power and grandeur; while in the confident expectation of endless prosperity, she was "lingering like an harlot," the holy Seers of Palestine predicted her fall and ruin. Jeremiah prophesied concerning Babylon. "It shall not be inhabited but shall be wholly desolate." Isaiah foretold that Babylon should be destroyed and "never again inhabited; but wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures." Events have strikingly corresponded to those predictions. Five hundred and thirty eight years before the christian era, Babylon was taken by Cyrus, when Belshazzar the king was slain.—By a series of subsequent calamities, that superb city was laid in ruins, and has long since become a den of serpents.—In the time of Augustus, the city was almost deserted. The Persian kings, in the second or third century, while the walls were still standing, used the city as a great park in which they kept and hunted wild beasts. At last the walls and the towers, which were built of brick and hewn stone cemented together with bitumen, crumbled and fell; and the fragments of those immense piles overspread the ground. Benjamin, a Jew, who was there in the 12th century said, "Babylon is now laid waste, and men fear to enter there on account of the serpents and scorpions." Another who visited the ruins in the year 1574, said, "They are so full of venomous creatures that no one dares approach nearer than half a league from them, except for two months in the winter, when these animals stir not from their holes." More modern travellers have given a similar account; adding, that the ruins are so

effaced and so widely spread, that it is impossible to tell exactly where the city stood.

[Balance.]

Of War Again—Captain Brown, who arrived on Sunday from Hamburg, spoke on the 26th May, the brig Nancy, capt. Ward, of Bolton, who left Liverpool the 8th of May. Capt. W. informed captain B. that the day he left Liverpool it was briefly reported that England had actually declared war against France.—We repeat this news as we received it, and leave our readers to put their own construction upon it.

Salem Reg.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

The following fact is related to us by a gentleman now in Baltimore, but who not long since was in Italy, in company with some of the parties.

Mr. Darby, a very eminent merchant of Salem, Mass. was with his beautiful lady, (the celebrated Miss Coffin, named the Salem beauty) recently at Paris, where himself and lady, were introduced by Mr. Livingston, to Madame Bonaparte's levee, where our fair country woman excited much attention. The next day Madame B. sent a note to our minister requesting him never again to introduce merchants and their wives at court!—Mr. D. hearing of this insult, immediately left Paris for Italy.

BRITISH MINISTERS.

By a curious account of the Prime Ministers who flourished in England, from the Conquest to the Restoration, it appears that their respective fates were as follows:—Died by the halberd 3—by the axe 10—by the populace 3—by private hand 2—in imprisonment 4—in exile 4—in penitence 1—saved by sacrificing their matters 4.

ALTONA, April 19.

We are on the eve of seeing a new war break out, the cable of which is a bridge.

The king of Sweden has appropriated to himself a bridge on the frontiers of Finland—has forbidden the passage of it to the subjects of Russia—has effaced the imperial Eagles at the barriers, and has substituted for them the arms of Sweden.

These measures, and other pretensions in the same quarter, on the part of Sweden, have made such an impression at St. Petersburg, that the Emperor Alexander, the King of Sweden's brother-in-law notwithstanding his love of peace, has thought it essential to his dignity and interest to adopt efficacious measures. All the regiments in Petersburg, even the guards, have received orders to be ready to march at twenty-four hours notice. General Kamenskoi is gone to St. Petersburg, and will march at the head of an army towards Swedish Finland. The fleet of gallees is to be equipped, as well as a number of ships of the line.

It is to be hoped, however, that Sweden will avoid a war.

These circumstances bring to recollection, the order given last year by the King of Sweden, forbidding the Count de Panin, Minister of Russia, to enter his territories.

BOSTON, June 9.

We have been informed by a mercantile friend, that a letter is received in town from a respectable source in Bordeaux, dated May 5th, the substance of which is.—That the writer has just received from Mr. Skipwith, the American Consul General at Paris, information that Bonaparte had rejected the ultimatum sent by the British court to him, and forwarded his to that power; that Lord Whitworth was packing up his baggage, and preparing to leave France; and that war seemed inevitable. The gentleman added by way of postscript to his letter, my partner has just come in and says that two express couriers have arrived here from Paris, from two of the first banking houses there, and it is now currently reported that war is certain.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

Extract of a letter from John Mercer Esq. to his brother in Frederickburgh (Virg.) dated Havre-de-grace, April 9th 1803. "I have been highly gratified today and yesterday, with the attentions paid to Colonel Monroe. There have been of the most marked and particular kind. Although I cannot understand their language, I can hear their cannon and see their military parade. We had not been in the hotel an hour before a guard of 50 soldiers were placed at the door, ordered to obey the directions of the American minister. The general of the troops stationed here, then made his appearance at the head of 30 officers, most richly dressed; and after expressing their satisfaction at Col. Monroe's safe arrival, and wishing him a pleasant journey to Paris, retired.—The officers of the navy paid their respects to him this morning.—The Americans who are here, have likewise visited him. Should these movements have received their

impulse from Paris, which we cannot determine, it may be a happy preface to the important business upon which Colonel Monroe has come."

June 13.

Letters from a very authoritative source, dated Paris, 27th April, have been received within a few days, which from their declarations of opinion, and the facts upon which the opinions are founded, render the prospects of war in Europe and perhaps in Africa and Asia next to inevitable. They state that a treaty offensive and defensive had been negotiated between France and Turkey; that Egypt is ceded to the former, and that the integrity of the remaining part of the Turkish empire is guaranteed by France.

Such is the ground of apprehended war; and it is not a light or trivial ground. The trade of the Levant and the necessarily incidental effect of the possession of Egypt on the trade of Asia, are objects which must vitally effect the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain. We cannot indeed discover any mode by which France can be prevented from possessing Egypt, than by the British possessing and colonizing it themselves; whether the experience which the French and British have had in Egypt has taught either or both the experience which may regulate their conduct, it is not at this distance easy to determine.—The stake is a most momentous one for the British empire—and its ultimate consequences so serious, should France possess Egypt uninterrupted, that it would seem under the ruling policy of Great Britain, to be deemed worthy of all the hazard of war.

Let France gain but a fair footing in Egypt—the trade of India is shaken to the centre; it reverts to its ancient channel, the Mediterranean; and the powers of India will possess an ally capable of affording them all that is necessary to the conquest of all Asia—military skill—the capacity for military combination, and the efficient use of artillery.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Martin, captain Clark, in 34 days from Falmouth, in England. Our London advices by this ship are to the third of May. Verbal accounts to the 5th from Falmouth. Though we have nothing decisive by the Martin with respect to peace or war, yet it is important to know, that at this late period, preparations for hostilities were still progressing; and Mr. Willis informs us, that in England there was no doubt of war. Stocks had been on the decline for some days; and the only reason of the delay in the commencement of hostilities was supposed to be the want of seamen to man the ships of war.

Sir Edward Pellew was on board the La Touant at Falmouth, only waiting for his complement of seamen; and ten sail of ships of war were lying at Cawsand bay, also detained for want of seamen.

Upon the whole every thing abroad looks more and more hostile.

The ship John Morgan had dropped down from London to take Mr. King on board; and it is supposed the mail have failed for New-York about the 8th ultimo.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The French papers to the 25th inst. are received. In the Moniteur of the 26th we are presented with an article from Toulon, stating the arrival of the squadron which had conveyed the French ambassador Brune to Constantinople.—Admiral Leifeignes, after landing the ambassador, proceeded to Alexandria;—on his arrival there, he found that it had been evacuated by our troops about the middle of March. On his arrival at Malta he anchored amidst ten of our ships, and then he was informed that the troops had reached the island, and were then performing quarantine at the Lazaretto; of the truth of this intelligence we see no room for the smallest doubt.

The occupation of Flushing by the French, and the march of so many additional troops into that country, arises chiefly, we understand, by very authentic private letters, from an appeal made by the Batavian government to the Emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, for their interference to prevent Holland from being involved in the war between England and France, should war be the result of the present negotiations. A request, we understand, was at the same time made by the Batavian government to ours that their neutrality, in the event of hostilities, would be respected. The answer of our government was, we believe, equally just and generous, viz. That the neutrality of Holland should readily be respected, provided all the French troops were withdrawn from it, and that country left independent and free. That the French troops will not in any case be withdrawn, we may easily conclude, for so unanimous are now the people of Holland, and so impatient and indignant under the French yoke, that the moment an opportunity presents itself, we believe they

would to a man sacrifice their lives in their last ditch, rather than submit again to French fraternization.

April 30.

A private letter from Hamburg states, that in consequence of dispatches recently received at Berlin from Petersburg, a change highly favorable to the interests of Great Britain has taken place in the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty. The Emperor Alexander is said to have communicated his resolution to mediate, in conjunction with the cabinet of Berlin, between Great Britain and France.

April 30—May 2.

By the news from the continent we understand that Bonaparte has adopted with regard to the Emperor of Germany, that tone which he has of late been accustomed to with his dependent republics. He has officially declared that unless the Emperor shall within fourteen days ratify the plan of indemnities, the First Consul would consider it as a DECLARATION OF WAR.—France being resolved to have only friends or enemies. If the Emperor finds himself in such a state as to be obliged to submit to so insolent an order from a foreign power, the continent is certainly reduced to a most honorable dependence. Bonaparte, however, were he a politician of any sagacity, must see that the exercise of his power in this manner is the most certain method he could employ to stir up enemies and to sap the foundation of his influence.—France like Spain two centuries ago, possesses an ascendancy over the other continental powers from her reputation, which her real strength does not warrant.—Any insolence therefore, which tends to excite her neighbors to resistance, hastens forward the disclosure of her weakness and her consequent ruin.

MAY 1.

Yesterday was productive of numerous reports, all concurring as to the probability of war, and the consequence was a further depression at the stock exchange.—Consols opened yesterday morning at 64 1-2; on the arrival of the French mail they fell half per cent. but presently rose to 64 1-2; they again declined to 63 1-2; and about two o'clock were down to 62 1-2; they however closed at 63. The other funds were likewise subject to rapid fluctuations, but their loss in the day's account did not exceed one eighth per cent.

It was stated, with confidence, that the chief consul had indignantly rejected the ultimatum of our cabinet.—Our ministers are said to have required that the French troops should withdraw from Holland, and the Batavian republic be rendered independent of France, as the conditions on which they would consent to forego the advantages which the possession of Malta gave them in the Mediterranean.—But these terms conceded, that they would instantly evacuate the island.

With equal confidence it was asserted, that the Dutch minister at Paris had re-presented to the consular cabinet, the hostile appearance of a British squadron cruising off the Batavian coast, and requiring from France the auxiliary force, which by treaty each power is bound to render to the other in the event of actual or threatened invasion.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant, Against Robert Price, Robert Mosby and Robert Parberry, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Parberry not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Cotton, living on the waters of upper Howard's creek, an iron grey MARE, six years old, fourteen hands one inch high, glass eyes, has on a four lining bell tied on with a rope through a piece of leather that is sewed to the tip of her tail—appraised to 161. Also a brown horse, colt, one year old, has on a muzzle to prevent it from sucking, both hind feet white—appraised to 91. April the 11th, 1803.

B. Hampton, J. P.

A large quantity of WRITING PAPER, Of the first quality, just received, and for sale by the Ream, for CASH only, at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM

From the Annual Anthology.

It was a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done;
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun;
And by him lay the green
His little grand-child Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he befell the rivulet
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, & smooth and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by
And then the old man shook his head
And with a natural sigh,
'Tis some poor fellow's skull, said he,
Who fell in the great victory.

I find them in the garden, for
There's many here about,
And often when I go to plough
The ploughshare turns them out;
For many thousand men, said he,
Were slain in the great victory.

Now tell us what 'twas all about
Young Peterkin he cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes;
Now tell us all about the war,
And what they kill'd each other for.

It was the English, Kaspar cried,
That put the French to rout;
But what they kill'd each other for
I could not well make out.
But every body said, quoth he,
That 'twas a famous victory.

My father liv'd at Blenheim then,
You little dream hard by,
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forc'd to fly;
So with his wife and children fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.

With fire and sword the country round
Was waft'd far and wide,
And many a chilling mother then,
And new-born infant died.
But things like this you know must be
At every famous victory.

They say it was a shocking fight
After the field was won,
For many thousand bodies here,
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like this you know must be
At every famous victory.

Great praise the duke of Marlboro' won,
And our good friend Eugene—
Why 'twas a very wicked thing!
Said little Wilhelmine,
Nay—nay my little girl, quoth he,
It was a famous victory.

And every body praise'd the duke,
Who such a fight did win;
But what good came of it at last?
Quoth little Peterkin,
Why that I cannot tell, said he,
But 'twas a famous victory.

DIVERSITY.

SHAKESPEARE AND BURBAGE.

BURBAGE was the original performer of Richard the 3d. One evening when that play was to be acted, Shakespeare observed a young woman delivering a message to Burbage in so cautious a manner as excited his curiosity to listen too. It imported, that her master had gone out of town that morning, and her mistress would be glad of his company after the play, and to know what signal he would appoint for admittance. Burbage replied, "three taps at the door, and it is I, Richard the 3d." She immediately withdrew, and Shakespeare followed till he observed her go into a house in the city; and enquiring in the neighborhood, he was informed that a young lady lived there, the favorite of an old rich merchant. Near the appointed time of meeting, Shakespeare thought proper to anticipate Mr. Burbage, and was introduced by the concerted signal. The lady was very much surprised at Shakespeare's preference to act Mr. Burbage's part; but as he (who had written Romeo and Juliet) we may be certain did not want wit or eloquence to apologize for the intrusion, she was soon pacified, and they were mutually happy till Burbage came to the door, and repeated the same signal; but Shakespeare popping his head out of the window, bid him begone; for that William the conqueror had reigned before Richard the 3d.

Singular Advertisement.

The following is taken from a Paris paper of the 24th March—"A person aged 25 years, who served for three campaigns in the capacity of second lieutenant in the 84th battalion of the department of Aube, being now the mother of three male infants, born at a birth and all living, finding herself in extreme indigence, addresses herself to the minds of sensibility, craving relief."

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, give notice to the Share-holders, that the Second Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, will become due on the first day of July next, when payment will be required to be punctually made at their office in Lexington. 8th June 1803.

PROPOSALS.

By JAMES M. BRADFORD, For Publishing by Subscription,

NOTES

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI;

WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages, in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work. The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the Guardian, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

BOURBON CIRCUIT,

May Term, 1803.

William Tilley and Rachel his wife, John Smith and Ruth his wife, Elijah Hopper and Catharine his wife, Joshua Hall and Mary his wife, & John Baskin, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by the said Joshua Hall, his next friend, the said Rachel, Ruth, Catharine, Mary, & John being some of the heirs and distributees of John Coleman, deceased, Complainants.

John Cockey Owings, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of their next November term, & answer the complainant's bill, that copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this state; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy] THO. ARNOLD, CLK.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on the Hickman road, three miles from Lexington, on the 28th of April last, a

Brown Horse,

with a bald face, one eye white, three white feet, a brand on his right shoulder. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, or giving information so that the owner may get him, will be paid all reasonable expenses by me.

CHARLES M'GOWAN.

June 13th, 1803. *3w

TAKEN up by James Gaddie, living on the head waters of Pittman's Creek, Greene county, a BAY MARE, near four years old, she has a small white spot on her off fore leg, and a small snip, about fourteen hands high, branded O on the right shoulder; appraised to £9.

DAVID WILLOCK, J. P.

January 21st, 1803. *

TAKEN up by John Dixon, 2 miles from Paris, Bourbon county, on Stoner, a dark BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder C. S.

Thirteen hands high, fourteen years old, hip shot in the right hip—appraised to fifteen dollars before me.

THOMAS HUGHES, J. P.

January 26th, 1803. *

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now opening, an assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are, Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins, Root Legs, Morocco and Kid Slippers, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. A few Engravings in elegant frames, of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.

Also, a quantity of Roram and Fur Hats, assorted in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ginseng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit, 2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hickson near Millersburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for Robt. & John Watts. 30th Oct. 1802.

Fayette County, Kentucky,

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

Knox County, April Term, 1803.

John Farris, Complainant,

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up on the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting house near Standford.

[A copy.] Attest

Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

FIRST QUALITY LETTER

PAPER,

For sale at this Office.

NEW TAVERN.

THOMAS P. WARREN, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious three story Brick House, fronting the public square, formerly occupied by Dr. Gano, and lately by Messrs. J. and F. Craig, where he has opened PUBLIC HOUSE, for the accommodation of travellers and others who may please to call on him. He thinks it unnecessary to state that he is well provided with every thing necessary in the line of his profession, as he presumes no one will suppose he would open house without them. He hopes if his fellow citizens will once call on him, they will find it their interest to give him a second call.

26th May, 1803. *2w

Jessamine County, &c.

TAKEN up by James Edmond, living on Clear Creek, a dark roan HORSE COLT, supposed to be two years old—no brand perceivable—appraised to nine pounds. April 9, 1803.

[A copy.] Teste

SAMUEL H. WOODSON, CLK.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a handsome additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which will be sold unusually low for CASH. They keep a constant supply of

Bar Iron, Steel, Cut and Hammered Nails, Sprigs, Mann's Pick Salt, &c. &c. &c.

MACCOUN & TILFORD.

Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunlams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, } January 14th, 1803 }

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this commonwealth as well those who have been as those who are now in office, and have not settled one sixth part of the fees they have received, with the Transylvania Seminary or Transylvania University, are hereby notified to forward to the subscribers, such sums as they may have in their hands respectively, due to the University, without delay, and thereby prevent the painful alternative of giving notice, and moving against them. The law requires that statements be made on oath.

SAML. BLAIR, T. T. U.

Lexington, June 3, 1803.

M A P S

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

For Sale at this Office.

The Matchless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN, for sale at this office.

Price 9d.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Station Camp, Madison county,

A SORREL HORSE,

Four years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock supposed to be the letter C; appraised to fifty dollars.

ABRAHAM FLOYD.

Posted February 7th, 1803. *

THE HALCYON EPISTLE,

For sale at this Office.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationary, Glass and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.

A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bobea

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Glenlivet

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skill-lets, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards, Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and El-gant White Cotton Counterspanes,

With many articles not here enumerated. They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine Tanboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Gingham, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Fur Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloib, Casimeres & Swansdown—Merrills Jacketing, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

United States—

Kentucky District sct. March Term, 1803.

United States, p'f's } Upon an information against

William Bird, def't } of a still.

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Teste

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebound, on the shortest notice.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term 1803.

George Trotter and Alex- } Complain-

ander Scott, } ants.

Against

John Edwards, William } Def'ts.

Scott, David William- } son, Haden Edwards,

David S. Brodick, Ala } Beall, and William

Lamme. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John Edwards and David Williamson, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of their next November term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD CLK.